

Humboldt, Montrose, Monroe, Canastota, Hurley, Tea, Baltic, Canton, Fairview, Centerville, Hudson, Menno, Marlon, Lester-ville, Corsica, Tripp, Scotland, Freeman, Platte, Yankton, Sioux Falls, Gayville, Jefferson, Elk Point, Meckling, and 41 other towns of South Dakota, favoring the passage of legislation com-pelling concerns selling goods direct to the consumer by mail to contribute their portion of the funds for the development of the local community, county, and State; to the Committee on Inter-state and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Belle Fourche Valley Water Users' Asso-ciation, favoring the passage of legislation for investigation and relief of the water users in Belle Fourche Valley; to the Com-mittee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of the Brookings Commercial Club, Brookings, S. Dak., favoring the passage of legislation granting Federal aid for the improvement of agricultural pursuits; to the Com-mittee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GERRY: Petition of the Rhode Island Woman Suf-frage Association, protesting against the inadequate police pro-tection given the suffrage parade in Washington, March 3, 1913; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Appalachian Mountain Club, protesting against the passage of legislation transferring the control and ownership of the national forests to the States wherein they lie; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of G. Andrews and Gertrude Carley, of Newport, R. I., favoring the passage of a bill for Federal protection of migratory birds; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Cigar Makers' Unions, Providence, R. I., No. 10, and Pawtucket, R. I., No. 94, protesting against the passage of legislation making an increase in the internal revenue on cigars; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Rhode Island State Branch of the Ameri-can Federation of Labor, favoring the passage of legislation exempting voluntary labor organizations from the provisions of the Sherman antitrust law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOTT: Petition of Mills Bros., of Chicago, Ill., favor-ing the passage of legislation for the placing of pineapples on the free list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Rocky Mountain Ore Producers, Salt Lake City, protesting against the passage of legislation making a reduction on the duty on lead; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of George Bhoth and 150 other residents of Copenhagen, N. Y., favoring the passage of legislation providing for the closing of the Panama Exposition on Sundays; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, petition of the Board of Trade of Tampa, Fla., protest-ing against the passage of legislation for the reorganization of the customs service as affecting Florida; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Hosiery Manufacturers' Legislative Com-mittee, New York City, protesting against the passage of legisla-tion making any change in the present duties on hosiery; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Cotton Underwear Manufacturers' Tariff Committee, protesting against any change in the present duty on cotton underwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York, protesting against the passage of legislation making any reduction in the present duty on printed matter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATTEN of New York: Petition of the New York Mercantile Exchange, favoring the passage of legislation for the removal of the tariff on butter, cheese, and eggs; to the Com-mittee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the United Hatters of North America, Local No. 8, Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against the passage of legisla-tion reducing the tariff on hats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: Petition of the California Club of California, favoring the passage of legislation making an appropriation for the suppression of the white-slave traffic; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of the Reno Commercial Club, Reno, Nev.; the Chamber of Commerce of Las Vegas, Nev.; W. B. Graham, Ely, Nev.; and L. F. Adamson, Carson City, Nev., favoring the pas-sage of legislation making a grant of 1,000,000 acres of land for creation of a road fund; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RODDENBERRY: Petition of the Atlantic Association of Credit Men, favoring the passage of legislation making an immediate reform in the present banking system of the United States Government; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCULLY: Petition of the Cotton Underwear Manu-facturers' Tariff Committee, protesting against the passage of

any legislation changing the present tariff on underwear, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J., favoring the pas-sage of legislation fixing the limit of eight hours per day for employees working on Government grants or franchises; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the Richardson Scale Co., Passaic, N. J., pro-testing against the passage of legislation placing sugar on the free list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the United Hatters of North America, Local Union No. 17, Orange, N. J., favoring the passage of legislation making an increase of the present duty on hats; to the Commit-tee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Hugo Reisinger, making a supplemental and reply brief relative to electric-light carbons and tariff on same; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Primos Chemical Co., Primos, Pa., pro-testing against the passage of legislation making any reduction in the present tariff on metals and alloys; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Hall Printing Press Co., Dunnellen, N. J., protesting against the passage of legislation reducing the present duty on printing presses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the International Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, Chicago, Ill., protesting against the passage of any legislation making a reduction in the tariff on floor and wall tile; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the United Hatters of North America, Locals Nos. 13 and 14, of Newark, N. J., favoring the passage of legisla-tion making an increase in the tariff on hats; to the Commit-tee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: Petition of sundry citizens of Rochester, Mich., favoring the passage of legislation looking into the offer of Theodore Munger relative to his offer to reduce the high cost of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Petition of the Sacra-mento (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the passage of legislation placing sugar on the free list; to the Com-mittee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Cal., favoring the passage of legislation making an appropriation for the purpose of experi-menting with methods for avoiding unnecessary loss to the fruit raisers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal., protesting against the passage of the proposed legislation for reduction of customs on California products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Cal., favoring the passage of legislation for strengthening and improving the military and naval forces along the entire Pacific coast line; to the Com-mittee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Cal., favoring the passage of legisla-tion for the purpose of installation of additional light and fog stations on the Pacific coast; to the Committee on the Mer-chant Marine and Fisheries.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, April 12, 1913.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

The VICE PRESIDENT being absent, the President pro tempore (Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas) took the chair.

NATHAN P. BRYAN, a Senator from the State of Florida, ap-peared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday last was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. GRONNA presented a memorial of members of the Minot Art Club, of North Dakota, and a memorial of members of the Minot Musical Club, of North Dakota, remonstrating against the transfer of the control of the national forests to the several States, which were referred to the Committee on Conservation of National Resources.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Harvey and McVie, in the State of North Dakota, praying for a reduction in the duty on sugar, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NELSON presented a telegram in the nature of a memo-rial from Joseph Ullman, Gordon & Ferguson; Lanpher, Skinner

& Co.; McKibbin, Driscoll & Dorsey; A. Albrecht & Son, D. Bergman & Co., H. Harris Co., E. Slowik Co., E. Sundvist Co., G. H. Lugsdin Co., T. W. Stevenson Co., B. R. Menze Co., McMillan Fur Co., the Northwestern Hide & Fur Co., Bermon Bros., Anderson Bros., and the Mack May Co., all of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the imposition of a duty on raw furs, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Duluth and Mankato, in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Shunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I present a joint resolution passed by the Legislature of Utah, which I ask may be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A joint resolution relative to aid from the Government of the United States for industrial education and the inauguration and establishment of a national university and department of education.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Whereas the perpetuity of our form of government depends on the intelligence of a free and independent electorate and the ability of the people to meet the obligations of good citizenship in every sphere of human endeavor; and

Whereas the people of the several States, firm in this belief, have established and maintained at great cost public school systems, including normal and technical schools and universities, for the education and training of the youth of the Republic; and

Whereas the preservation of and the progress made under our free institutions have been largely due to the education and training thus given; and

Whereas there exists throughout the land a growing demand for more instruction in branches that will prepare pupils for industrial pursuits; and

Whereas as results of education among the people are the mutual benefits conferred upon all by an ideal American citizenship, so the expense attending its achievement should be proportionately shared by the Nation and the several States; and

Whereas the National Government should directly aid by a per capita appropriation to such grammar, secondary, and technical schools in the several States as furnish instruction in industrial branches prescribed by Congress and by inaugurating and endowing at Washington, D. C., a national university to head the educational system of the Union; and

Whereas the time is at hand in our history when the cause of education should be advanced to a paramount position in the Government of the United States by the creation of a department of education and the appointment of a secretary thereof with a seat in the Cabinet: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives jointly, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use all honorable means to secure the aid set forth in the foregoing preamble and also the inauguration and establishment of a national university and department of education at Washington, D. C.; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit a certified copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, the President and Speaker, respectively, of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, the Commissioner of Education, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, further directed to transmit a like copy to the governor and superintendent of public instruction, respectively, of each State, and also the presiding officers of the respective houses of the legislature of each State.

HENRY GARDNER,
President of the Senate.
WM. J. SEELY,
Speaker of the House.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF UTAH,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, David Mattson, secretary of state of the State of Utah, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint resolution No. 8, of the Tenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Utah, with the original thereof as filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Utah, on the 10th day of March, 1913, and that it is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State of Utah.

Done at Salt Lake City, Utah, this 10th day of March, A. D. 1913.
[SEAL.] DAVID MATTSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Utah, which I ask may be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATE OF UTAH,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, David Mattson, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the attached is a full, true, and correct copy of senate joint memorial No. 2, asking an appropriation of 1,000,000 acres of arid lands for the benefit of veterans who performed services in the Indian wars of the Territory of Utah and the widows of such veterans, and

for the improvement of public roads of the State of Utah, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 4th day of April, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

DAVID MATTSON,

Secretary of State.

By T. L. HOLMANS, Deputy.

A memorial asking an appropriation of 1,000,000 acres of arid land for the benefit of veterans who performed services in the Indian wars of the Territory of Utah and the widows of such veterans, and for the improvement of public roads of the State of Utah. A memorial from the governor and Legislature of the State of Utah to the President, the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States.

To the President of the United States and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The governor and the Legislature of the State of Utah respectfully petition that there be donated to the State of Utah 1,000,000 acres of public land, nonmineral, unallotted, and arid, within the State of Utah, to be sold by the State under such rules as Congress may prescribe, the proceeds to be applied equally for the following purposes:

First. For the benefit of the veterans who rendered actual services in any of the Indian wars of the Territory of Utah in the regular militia of the Territory or the widows of such veterans.

Second. For the improvement of the public roads of the State of Utah.

Your memorialists represent that under the provisions of chapter 55, session laws of Utah, 1909, the legislature of this State provided for and created a board of commissioners to be known as commissioners of Indian war records, and by such act provided that such board should ascertain the names of the persons who were members of any organization performing military duty during any of the Indian wars or expeditions against the Indians, or who performed the duty of home guards as members of any organization doing military duty during the time of any Indian war or expedition in the Territory of Utah, and to ascertain the character of the services rendered, and the duration of the same.

That by the provisions of the foregoing act the facts relating to such services are to be determined by the said board of commissioners upon evidence produced before it, and upon affidavits of at least two reputable witnesses in each case; that from the record so provided and as now completed it appears that there are now surviving 2,500 of such veterans, or widows of such veterans, and from such record it appears that such services covered a period of years, the aggregate time being 609,521 days.

Your memorialists further represent that such services made possible the reclamation and settlement, not only of the lands now included within the State of Utah but of the lands included within the adjoining States; that these veterans have been seeking relief from Congress for several sessions last past, but have so far signally failed in receiving any aid whatever.

Your memorialists keenly realize the debt of gratitude that is due to the veterans and to the widows of the veterans who performed such valuable services in the development and settlement of this country, and respectfully submit that financial aid should now be extended to them and that it would be a most proper act on the part of Congress to set aside for such purpose, out of the public lands within this State, 500,000 acres.

Your memorialists further represent that by means of bond issue, appropriations from the general fund of the State, and by appropriations from the funds of the respective counties of the State during the biennium of 1911-12 there has been expended in the improvement of the public highways of this State more than \$1,000,000, and that the present legislature of this State has provided for an expenditure during the coming biennium for such purposes approximately a like amount, \$50,000 of which is to be expended upon what is known as the Midland Trail, and which is to be a part of the transcontinental highway now projected. The building up of the territory within this State which will necessarily follow the extension and improvement of the highways throughout the State will be a benefit, not only to the people within this State but also to the people of the United States, and to your memorialists it seems most proper that the Government should aid in such work by contributing from the public lands within this State the amount herein asked to be appropriated for such purpose.

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be engrossed and forwarded one each to the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, to Senator REED SMOOT, Senator GEORGE SUTHERLAND, Congressman JOSEPH HOWELL, and Congressman JACOB JOHNSON with the request that Utah's congressional delegation use every legitimate effort to cause the provisions of this memorial to be enacted into law by the Congress of the United States.

Approved March 19, 1913.

WILLIAM SPRY, Governor.
HENRY GARDNER,
President of the Senate.
WM. J. SEELY,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
[SEAL.]

DAVID MATTSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Utah, which I ask may be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATE OF UTAH,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, David Mattson, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the attached is a full, true, and correct copy of house joint memorial 2, memorializing the Members of Congress to enact into law the pending Crago pension bill, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 4th day of April, A. D. 1913.
[SEAL.]

DAVID MATTSOON,
Secretary of State.

By T. L. HOLMAN, Deputy.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:
Your memorialists, the governor and Legislature of the State of Utah, respectfully represent that—

Whereas there are now living in Utah several hundred veterans of the Spanish-American War, and the widows and orphans of veterans who offered their lives in their country's services during said war; and

Whereas the State is always fully cognizant of the splendid service rendered by the Utah batteries and other military commands of which Utah boys were members; and

Whereas the widows and orphans of veterans of the late war in this and other States are without pension or support of any kind from the Government, notwithstanding the benefits of this kind are extended to veterans of earlier wars; and

Whereas there is pending in Congress the measure called the Crago pension bill, which places the widows and orphans of the Spanish-American War veterans on the pension rolls; and this measure is now in committee of the Senate; and it is very urgent that this measure be passed at the present session of Congress, in justice to the families of Spanish War veterans, living and dead: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the governor and Legislature of the State of Utah, respectfully memorialize the Members of Congress to enact into law the pending Crago pension bill.

Approved March 19, 1913.

WILLIAM SPRY, Governor.
HENRY GARDNER,
President of the Senate.
WM. J. SEELY,
Speaker of the House.

DAVID MATTSOON,
Secretary of State.

Attest:
[SEAL.]

Mr. GOFF presented memorials of sundry citizens of Kimball, Huntington, Good Will, Gilliam, Elkhorn, and Anawalt, all in the State of West Virginia, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation prohibiting any society, fraternal order, or organization from sending through the mails any written or printed matter representing such society, etc., which is already being used as a part of its title or name by any other society or fraternal organization, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CHILTON. I present a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of West Virginia, which I ask may be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

House joint resolution 22.

Whereas what is known as the Home Guard soldiers of this State were called into active service of this State on behalf of the preservation of the Union in the late Civil War between the States; and

Whereas these soldiers did good and valuable service in the time of most extreme danger and peril, leaving their homes and during their service endured extreme hardships under adverse circumstances, and in most instances their services in the preservation of the Union were as valuable as that of the soldier enlisted in the Regular Army of the United States; and

Whereas they are now all old, infirm, and feeble, and unable to work to support themselves in such a manner as they should be cared for, and many of them are poor and disabled from said service; and

Whereas our National Government has not provided for them or recognized their services in any of the pension laws of the United States as heretofore passed by Congress, it is just and right that these old surviving veterans, their widows and orphans, should have a right to some consideration in the pension laws of the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested and instructed to use all urgent and diligent means to secure any proper pension law extending the benefit to such West Virginia State troops and Home Guards as served 60 days in said service and were honorably discharged, the same as United States soldiers, and that the secretary of state to furnish each of our representatives in Congress a copy of these resolutions.

Adopted by the house of delegates February 8, 1913.

JOHN GUY PRICHARD,
Clerk of the House of Delegates.

Adopted by the senate February 18, 1913.

JOHN T. HARRIS,
Clerk of the Senate.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA:

I, Stuart F. Reed, secretary of state of the State of West Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of house joint resolution 22, adopted by the Legislature of West Virginia February 18, 1913.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said State, at the city of Charleston, this 8th day of April, 1913.

[SEAL.]

STUART F. REED,
Secretary of State.

Mr. CHILTON. I present a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of West Virginia, which I ask may be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Claims.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows.

Senate joint resolution 4.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of West Virginia memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact into law Senate bill 6247 and to provide for the payment to West Virginia of the sums of money due the State from the disposition of the lands ceded by Virginia to the United States March 1, 1784, and to carry out the trust embodied in said cession of Virginia to the United States.

Whereas on the 20th day of October, 1783, Virginia authorized a cession of the northwest territory to be made to the United States, and on March 1, 1784, her deed of cession was completed, whereby Virginia yielded to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of said States, all right, title, and claim which the said Commonwealth had to the territory northwest of the River Ohio, subject to the conditions annexed to the said act of cession; and

Whereas the following were the proceedings of Congress which occurred on March 1, 1784, in and about said cession:

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

March 1, 1784, Virginia, through her Delegates in the Continental Congress—Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe—completed the act of cession, the following proceedings being had in Congress:

"On motion of Mr. Howell, of Rhode Island, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia, at their session commencing on the 20th day of October, 1783, passed an act to authorize their Delegates in Congress to convey to the United States, in Congress assembled, all the right of that Commonwealth to the territory northwest of the River Ohio; and

"Whereas the Delegates of said Commonwealth have presented to Congress the form of a deed proposed to be executed pursuant to the said act, in the words following:

"To all who shall see these presents:

"We, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, the undersigned Delegates for the Commonwealth of Virginia in the Congress of the United States of America, send greeting:

"Whereas the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, at their sessions begun on the 20th day of October, 1783, passed an act entitled "An act to authorize the Delegates of this State in Congress to convey to the United States, in Congress assembled, all the right of this Commonwealth to the territory northwestward of the River Ohio," in these words following, to wit:

"Whereas the Congress of the United States did, by their act of the 6th day of September, in the year 1780, recommend to the several States in the Union having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the western country a liberal cession to the United States of a portion of their respective claims for the common benefit of the Union; and

"Whereas this Commonwealth did, on the 2d day of January, in the year 1781, yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of said States, all right, title, and claim which the said Commonwealth had to the territory northwest of the River Ohio, subject to the conditions annexed to the said act of cession; and

"Whereas the United States, in Congress assembled, have, by their act of the 13th of September last, stipulated the terms on which they agree to accept the cession of this State, should the legislature approve thereof, which terms, although they do not come fully up to the propositions of this Commonwealth, are conceived, on the whole, to approach so nearly to them as to induce this State to accept thereof, in full confidence that Congress will, in justice to this State for the liberal cession she has made, earnestly press upon the other States claiming large tracts of waste and uncultivated territory the propriety of making cessions equally liberal for the common benefit and support of the Union.

"Be it enacted by the general assembly, That it shall and may be lawful for the Delegates of this State to the Congress of the United States, or such of them as shall be assembled in Congress, and the said Delegates, or such of them so assembled, are hereby fully authorized and empowered, for and on behalf of this State, by proper deeds or instrument in writing, under their hands and seals, to convey, transfer, assign, and make over unto the United States, in Congress assembled, for the benefit of said States, all right, title, and claim, as well of soil as jurisdiction, which this Commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia charter situate, lying, and being to the northwest of the River Ohio, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the before-recited act of Congress of the 13th day of September last; that is to say, upon condition that the territory so ceded shall be laid out and formed into States, containing a suitable extent of territory, not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States. That the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by this State in subduing any British posts or in maintaining forts and garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States; and that one commissioner shall be appointed by Congress, one by this Commonwealth, and another by those two commissioners, who, or a majority of them, shall be authorized and empowered to adjust and liquidate the account of the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by this State which they shall judge to be comprised within the intent and meaning of the act of Congress of the 10th of October, 1780, respecting such expenses; that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties; that a quantity not exceeding 150,000 acres of land, promised by this State, shall be allowed and granted to the then colonel, now Gen. George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment who marched with him when the posts of Kaskaskias and St. Vincents were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterwards divided among the said officers and soldiers in due proportion according to the laws of Virginia; that in case the quantity of good land on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of the Cumberland River and between the Green River and Tennessee River, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia

troops, upon continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line bearing in farther upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiencies should be made up to the said troops in good lands to be laid off between the Rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the River Ohio, in such proportion as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia; that all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American Army shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: *Provided*, That the trust hereby reposed in the Delegates of this State shall not be executed unless three of them, at least, are present in Congress; and

"Whereas the said general assembly, by the resolution of June 6, 1783, had constituted and appointed us, the said Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, Delegates to the said Commonwealth in Congress for one year from the first Monday in November then next following, which resolution remains in full force:

"Now, therefore, know ye that we, the said Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, by virtue of the power and authority committed to us by the act of the said General Assembly of Virginia before recited, and in the name and for and on behalf of the said Commonwealth, do by these presents convey, transfer, assign, and make over unto the United States, in Congress assembled, for the benefit of the said States, Virginia inclusive, all right, title, and claim, as well of soil as jurisdiction, which the said Commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia charter situate, lying, and being to the northwest of the River Ohio, to and for the uses and purposes and on the conditions of the said recited act. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals in Congress the 1st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1784, and of the independence of the United States the eighth."

"Resolved, That the United States, in Congress assembled, are ready to receive this deed whenever the Delegates of the State of Virginia are ready to execute the same.

"The Delegates of Virginia then proceeded and signed, sealed, and delivered the said deed, whereupon Congress came to the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the same be recorded and enrolled among the acts of the United States in Congress assembled; and

"Whereas by said proceedings the State of Virginia granted to the United States the territory embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, part of Minnesota, amounting to one hundred and seventy million (170,000,000) acres of land; and

"Whereas said cession of the State of Virginia to the United States of America was not an absolute gift, but the same was upon expressed conditions, as follows, to wit, the same being set out in the clause of the act of Virginia and in the deed of cession:

"That all land within the territory so ceded to the United States and not reserved or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American Army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; and

"Whereas West Virginia, until the 20th day of June, 1863, was a part of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and upon said 20th day of June, 1863, was formed into the State of West Virginia; and

"Whereas the United States, after said grant went into effect, expressly recognized that said grant was not absolute in its terms, but was upon conditions; and

"Whereas the conditions of said grant were not carried out as specifically set out in the act of the General Assembly of Virginia and in the deed of cession, and said land was not used for the benefit of all of the States, as expressly provided for in said act of cession, but Congress appropriated 38,868,212 acres of land and practically \$3,000,000 derived from the sale of these public lands to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and the same were used entirely and absolutely for local purposes within said States for the construction of schools, canals, roads, and other local purposes therein, thus in no manner carrying out the reservations in said deed of cession. The value of said land so donated to local uses, at the price at which said lands were fixed per acre, would make the value of said donation for local purposes for said States, contrary to the terms of said deed of cession, amount to \$80,695,078; and by the action of the United States, in reference to said conditional cession, one-fifth of the land conveyed by Virginia under such conditional cession has been disposed of and Virginia has derived no use and benefit for the same, Virginia's proportion in the general charge and expenditure being about one-seventh of the whole, giving her interest in the lands not applied as directed by the deed at about one-seventh of the whole; and

"Whereas Senate bill 6247, to provide for the bringing of suits against the United States by Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Rhode Island, has been introduced in the Senate of the United States by WILLIAM E. CHILTON, a Senator from West Virginia, for the purpose of allowing each of the said States to institute a suit in the Court of Claims in and about the matters arising from said cession; and

"Whereas West Virginia, being part of the original Commonwealth of Virginia, is directly interested in the adjustment of Virginia's reserve interest in the lands ceded to the United States March 1, 1784: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of West Virginia (the House of Delegates concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to enact said bill into law, allowing an adjustment of the sums of money due the State of West Virginia derived from the disposition of the lands ceded by Virginia to the United States March 1, 1784, in contravention of the terms of the said cession to the Government of the United States, and that the just proportion of the amount justly due the State of Virginia be held for the use and benefit of the State of West Virginia, and that the Senators and Representatives of the State of West Virginia in the Congress of the United States be requested to use all honorable efforts to bring about the action of the Congress of the United States, so that the rights of West Virginia in

the premises may be protected, and that her part of the sums of money above set out shall be paid to her under and according to the terms of the convention aforesaid between Virginia and the United States."

Adopted by the senate January 30, 1913.

JOHN T. HARRIS,
Clerk of the Senate.

Adopted by the house of delegates January 31, 1913.

JOHN GUY PRICHARD,
Clerk of the House of Delegates.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA:

I, Stuart F. Reed, secretary of state of the State of West Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of senate joint resolution No. 4, adopted by the Legislature of West Virginia January 31, 1913.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said State at the city of Charleston, this 8th day of April, 1913.

STUART F. REED,
Secretary of State.

Mr. CHILTON. I present a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of West Virginia, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House concurrent resolution 8.

Memorial of the Legislature of West Virginia to the Congress of the United States asking that West Virginia be divided into three Federal districts for judicial purposes, and that an additional district, to be known as the central judicial district, be created.

Whereas the population of the State of West Virginia has greatly increased since the division of the State into two judicial districts and the establishment of the southern United States district court of said State; and

Whereas the wealth and other interests of said State have increased more rapidly than the population; and

Whereas transportation lines and other public service corporations have also vastly increased within said period, so that it is necessary that additional facilities for transacting the business of the public in the district court of the United States within said State should be increased, to the end that the people may have their controversies speedily settled with the least possible cost and delay; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby, respectfully petitioned and memorialized to create within said State an additional Federal district court, and that it be located in and have jurisdiction over the territory extending from the eastern to the western line through the center of said State, to include such territory and population as proportionately to divide said State into three sections, to be known as the northern, central, and southern districts; and that a judge and such other officials necessary to properly equip said court be appointed to discharge the duties thereof; and thus the legislature will ever pray.

Adopted by the house of delegates February 8, 1913.

JOHN GUY PRICHARD,
Clerk of the House of Delegates.

Adopted by the senate February 13, 1913.

JOHN T. HARRIS,
Clerk of the Senate.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA:

I, Stuart F. Reed, secretary of state of the State of West Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of house concurrent resolution No. 8, adopted by the Legislature of West Virginia February 13, 1913.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said State, at the city of Charleston, this 8th day of April, 1913.

STUART F. REED,
Secretary of State.

Mr. BRISTOW presented petitions of sundry citizens of Iola, Walnut, South Mound, Erie, Americus, Parker, and Fort Scott, all in the State of Kansas, praying for an adjustment of the pay of railway mail clerks on account of the conditions brought about by the parcel-post law, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of McPherson, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of opium and cocaine, excepting for medicinal uses, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LODGE presented resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of Everett, Mass., favoring the adoption of a 1-cent letter postage on first-class mail matter, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of members of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, praying for the repeal of the clause in the Panama Canal law exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls, which was referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

Mr. BRADLEY presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Kentucky, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, which was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. McLEAN presented resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, Conn., remonstrating against the consolidation of the customs districts in the State of Connecticut into one district, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Equal Franchise League, of Greenwich, Conn., favoring the adoption of

an amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, which was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF BIRDS.

Mr. ROOT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred Senate resolution 25, requesting the President to propose an international convention for the protection of birds, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1) thereon.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 717) to correct the military record of Thomas Smart; and

A bill (S. 718) to correct the military record of Charles K. Bond, alias Kimball W. Rollins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 719) regulating the use of names by fraternal orders; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 720) to establish a system of wireless telegraphy in the Philippine Islands; to the Committee on the Philippines.

A bill (S. 721) authorizing the State Department to deliver to Charles B. Hagadorn a gift from the Government of Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 722) granting an increase of pension to Mary Lotty (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 723) granting an increase of pension to Julia M. Lynch (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 724) placing certain positions in the Post Office Department in the competitive classified service, and changing the salaries of postmasters at first and second class post offices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

A bill (S. 725) to correct the military record of Aaron S. Winner;

A bill (S. 726) to correct the military record of Lorenzo Brown;

A bill (S. 727) to correct the military record of Joseph Gorman; and

A bill (S. 728) to correct the military record of Nathaniel Monroe; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 729) granting a pension to Wenzel Patzelt;

A bill (S. 730) granting a pension to Thomas Noble;

A bill (S. 731) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Cook;

A bill (S. 732) granting an increase of pension to Jason O. Keeney;

A bill (S. 733) granting an increase of pension to Jacob C. Yorty;

A bill (S. 734) granting a pension to Ada Hess;

A bill (S. 735) granting an increase of pension to James Adams; and

A bill (S. 736) granting an increase of pension to William Liebhart; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey:

A bill (S. 737) prohibiting the use of fish traps or other device for impounding fish in waters in and adjacent to Alaska; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 738) to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries or occupational diseases in the course of their employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SMITH of Georgia:

A bill (S. 739) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint Cassius E. Gillette a lieutenant colonel in the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Wyoming:

A bill (S. 740) to promote and encourage the construction of wagon roads over the public lands of the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 741) to correct the military record of Clayton H. Adams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 742) authorizing the Northern Arapahoe Tribe of Indians, residing on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 743) granting a pension to Alfred E. Zemp;

A bill (S. 744) granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Kendall; and

A bill (S. 745) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Hiler (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TILLMAN:

A bill (S. 746) for the relief of Capt. Frank Parker (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 747) to limit United States judges to declaring the law when charging juries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 748) for the relief of Mrs. Thomas G. Prioleau and others, heirs at law of Thomas G. Prioleau, deceased; and

A bill (S. 749) for the relief of St. John's Episcopal Church, at Winstboro, S. C.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 750) for the relief of Dora D. Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama:

A bill (S. 751) to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 752) for the proper observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 753) granting an increase of pension to John A. Shannon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 754) for the relief of Jacob M. Cooper; and

A bill (S. 755) to correct the military record of William A. Blades; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 756) granting a pension to Sarah Childress; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRONNA:

A bill (S. 757) to provide for the disposal of certain lands in the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 758) providing for the improvement of Sullys Hill National Park; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 759) for the relief of the county courts of Marion and Monongalia Counties, W. Va.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 760) to create the coast guard by combining therein the existing Life-Saving Service and Revenue-Cutter Service; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 761) to extend the time for certain homesteaders to make entry or establish residence upon their lands; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 762) to pay an award in favor of the heirs of John W. West, deceased; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GALLINGER (by request):

A bill (S. 763) to incorporate the National Christian Congress Association of America; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 764) granting an increase of pension to Barzilla B. Jones;

A bill (S. 765) granting an increase of pension to David P. De Tar; and

A bill (S. 766) granting a pension to Jennie L. Luppelle; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 767) granting permission to the city of Marshfield, Oreg., to close Mill Slough, in said city; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 768) for the relief of August Donnerberg;

A bill (S. 769) for the relief of the estate of J. E. Bruce, deceased;

A bill (S. 770) for the relief of Thomas Coyle and Bridget Coyle and their legal representatives; and

A bill (S. 771) for the relief of George R. Campbell, Milton B. Germond, and Walter D. Long (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 772) granting a pension to William S. Curtis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 773) to establish a primary election for the nomination by political parties of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 774) to amend section 1014 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 775) to make an appropriation for the removal of the body of Lieut. Col. George Pomutz from St. Petersburg,

Russia, to Arlington Cemetery, Va.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 776) granting pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines confined in Confederate prisons; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 777) to amend section 985 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. POMERENE. This bill is presented as it passed the Senate at the last session. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 778) for the relief of the heirs of John W. Graves; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A bill (S. 779) to correct the military record of John L. O'Mara and grant him an honorable discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 780) for the relief of Thomas Drury and others; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 781) granting a pension to Jane C. Watkins;

A bill (S. 782) granting a pension to William S. Shaffer; and

A bill (S. 783) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Tibbens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

A bill (S. 784) to place Lieut. Col. Junius L. Powell on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 785) to relinquish, release, and quitclaim all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to certain lands in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 786) for the relief of the trustees of the Sageville Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Sageville, Lauderdale County, Miss.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PERKINS:

A bill (S. 787) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands for school sections within an Indian, military, national forest, or other reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 788) for improvement of the Sacramento River and tributaries, Cal.;

A bill (S. 789) to authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 790) to authorize the improvement of Santa Barbara Light Station, Cal., including a fog signal and a keeper's dwelling;

A bill (S. 791) to provide for improvements at the Santa Cruz Light Station, Cal.; and

A bill (S. 792) to authorize the establishment of a light and fog-signal station on or near North Farallon Island, Cal.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 793) granting a pension to Napoleon B. Dixon; and

A bill (S. 794) granting an increase of pension to Fredericka Trilley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 795) relating to the money reserves of national banking associations and to authorize such associations to make loans on real estate security in certain cases; and

A bill (S. 796) authorizing national banking associations to make loans on real estate security in certain cases; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 797) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 798) to correct the military record of John Berrisford;

A bill (S. 799) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Inglis;

A bill (S. 800) for the relief of John Miller; and

A bill (S. 801) to correct the military record of Calvin O. Tyler, alias John Wood; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 802) for the relief of F. W. Tyler;

A bill (S. 803) for the relief of the firm of Herreld Bros.;

A bill (S. 804) for the relief of William E. Culin; and

A bill (S. 805) for the relief of Mary E. Lovell; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 806) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Richardson;

A bill (S. 807) granting a pension to Jane Gascoigne;

A bill (S. 808) granting a pension to Emella McNicol;

A bill (S. 809) granting an increase of pension to John McConnell;

A bill (S. 810) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. White;

A bill (S. 811) granting an increase of pension to Andrew A. Kelly;

A bill (S. 812) to amend the pension laws of the United States;

A bill (S. 813) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Lucken;

A bill (S. 814) granting an increase of pension to Lydia M. Salisbury; and

A bill (S. 815) granting an increase of pension to Angella L. Shaw; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 816) to provide water for the irrigable lands of the Yakima Indian Reservation, State of Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 817) to authorize the city of Everett, Wash., to purchase certain lands for the securing, establishment, maintenance, and protection of a source of water supply for said city;

A bill (S. 818) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1898; and

A bill (S. 819) providing for the homestead entry of certain lands in the State of Washington, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 820) for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment; and

A bill (S. 821) authorizing the Secretary of War to relieve the Washington-Oregon Corporation, as far as he may deem advisable in the public interests, from certain conditions in an act entitled "An act granting to the Washington-Oregon Corporation a right for an electric railroad, and for telephone, telegraph, and electric transmission lines across the Vancouver Military Reservation, in the State of Washington," approved August 9, 1912; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 822) providing for the survey and commencement of construction of a road in the Olympic Forest Reserve; and

A bill (S. 823) appropriating \$100,000 to be used by the Forest Service in constructing a road from the town of Glacier to Mount Baker, in the Mount Baker Forest Reserve; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 824) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 825) to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications; to the Committee on Printing.

A bill (S. 826) to establish a national park service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 827) relating to bills of lading; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 828) for the relief of Peter Gannon (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRADLEY:

A bill (S. 830) granting an increase of pension to William Ramsey (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona:

A bill (S. 831) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Mason; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 832) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

A bill (S. 833) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; and

A bill (S. 834) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 835) for the relief of John Dalton; and

A bill (S. 836) for the relief of Thomas Huggins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 837) granting a pension to Thomas Baxter;

A bill (S. 838) granting an increase of pension to Barney L. Bull;

A bill (S. 839) granting a pension to Mabel F. Coen;

A bill (S. 840) granting a pension to Effie M. Crail;

A bill (S. 841) granting a pension to Virginia C. Crawford;

A bill (S. 842) granting a pension to William S. Davidson;
 A bill (S. 843) granting an increase of pension to Brazil Van Dusen;
 A bill (S. 844) granting a pension to James B. Gillick;
 A bill (S. 845) granting a pension to Maria L. Graves;
 A bill (S. 846) granting a pension to Lucina C. Hatch;
 A bill (S. 847) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Higby;
 A bill (S. 848) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hurlburt;
 A bill (S. 849) granting an increase of pension to Jens C. Jensen;
 A bill (S. 850) granting a pension to Ella S. Kyes;
 A bill (S. 851) granting a pension to Charles A. Barthrop;
 A bill (S. 852) granting a pension to Fred T. Macomber;
 A bill (S. 853) granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Martin;
 A bill (S. 854) granting an increase of pension to Carrie A. Miller;
 A bill (S. 855) granting a pension to Patrick Moore;
 A bill (S. 856) granting an increase of pension to Eldridge Morse;
 A bill (S. 857) granting a pension to Sarah E. Muzy;
 A bill (S. 858) granting a pension to Blanche Packard;
 A bill (S. 859) granting an increase of pension to Anna L. Phillips;
 A bill (S. 860) granting an increase of pension to Martin B. Richardson;
 A bill (S. 861) granting a pension to Ottiwell M. Roberts;
 A bill (S. 862) granting an increase of pension to William L. Sapp;
 A bill (S. 863) granting an increase of pension to Millard F. Shaw;
 A bill (S. 864) granting a pension to Mary Standifer;
 A bill (S. 865) granting a pension to George A. Torchio;
 A bill (S. 866) granting an increase of pension to John M. Turner;
 A bill (S. 867) granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Voigt; and
 A bill (S. 868) granting a pension to Commodore P. White; to the Committee on Pensions.
 By Mr. FLETCHER:
 A bill (S. 869) to amend "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
 By Mr. ASHURST:
 A bill (S. 870) relating to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands;
 A bill (S. 871) relating to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands;
 A bill (S. 872) relating to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands;
 A bill (S. 873) relating to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands;
 A bill (S. 874) relating to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands; and
 A bill (S. 875) relating to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.
 By Mr. CLAPP:
 A bill (S. 876) for the relief of William M. Miller; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
 By Mr. JONES:
 A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 13) directing the Secretary of War to lay out and survey a road in the Mount Baker Forest Reserve and to submit an estimate of the cost thereof; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
 By Mr. WILLIAMS:
 A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 14) to donate a 4-pound cannon to the State of Mississippi (with accompanying papers); and
 A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 15) for the relief of Edward L. Keyes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INTERSTATE TRADE COMMISSION.

By Mr. NEWLANDS:
 A bill (S. 829) to create an interstate trade commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes.
 Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, regarding this bill I wish to say that it was introduced by me during the last Congress; it was considered by the Interstate Commerce Committee and amended and perfected by it, but was not reported to the Senate by the committee, the committee having come to the conclusion that it would not report any bill, but would make simply a general report upon the subject matter of trusts and combinations in which the members of that committee would give their

individual views. That report was presented by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] during the closing days of the last session and included the approving, qualifying, or differing views of other Senators, including my own views, in which I continued to urge, as I had for many years, the creation of a trade commission for the enforcement of the Sherman Act and other legislation relating to trusts and monopolies. I introduce this bill as a measure perfected by the committee, but not as a measure having its favorable indorsement. No final vote was had in the committee upon it. I ask that the bill be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that order will be made.

The bill (S. 829) to create an interstate trade commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill (S. 829) to create an interstate trade commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall be referred to and cited as the interstate trade commission act. Corporations a majority of whose voting securities is held or owned by any corporation subject to the terms of this act are referred to herein as subsidiaries of such holding or owning corporation.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby created a body to be known as the interstate trade commission, which shall consist of three members, of whom no more than two shall belong to the same political party. The commission shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the terms of such commissioners so first appointed shall be three, six, and nine years, respectively, and shall be so designated by the President in making such appointments; and thereafter all the commissioners shall hold office for the term of nine years and shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Vacancies shall be filled by like appointment and confirmation for the unexpired term. Each member of said commission shall receive a salary of \$10,000 a year. The office of the commission shall be at Washington, in the District of Columbia, but the commission may hold meetings elsewhere when necessary and convenient.

SEC. 3. That the Bureau of Corporations is hereby transferred to and merged in said commission, and all of the powers, duties, records, papers, and funds belonging or pertaining to the Bureau of Corporations shall hereafter belong and pertain to the interstate trade commission, and all the officers and employees of said bureau shall thereupon be officers and employees of the interstate trade commission. The said commission shall also have a secretary, a chief clerk, and such clerks, inspectors, examiners, experts, messengers, and other assistants as from time to time may be necessary and as may be appropriated for by Congress.

SEC. 4. That all corporations engaged in commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, excepting common carriers, shall from time to time furnish to the commission such information, statement, and records of their organization, business, financial condition, conduct, and management, and the organization, business, financial condition, conduct, and management of their subsidiaries, at such time, to such degree and extent, and in such form as may be prescribed by the commission; and the commission at all reasonable times, or its duly authorized agent or agents, shall have complete access to all records, accounts, minutes, books, and papers of such corporations and their subsidiaries, including the records of any of their executive or other committees. Failure or neglect on the part of any corporation subject to this act, or of any of its subsidiaries, to comply with the terms of this section within such time after written demand shall have been made upon such corporation by the commission requiring such compliance, as shall be fixed by the commission, shall constitute a misdemeanor, and upon conviction such corporation shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 for every day of such failure or neglect.

SEC. 5. That the information so obtained shall be public records, and the commission shall from time to time make public such information in such form and to such extent as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 6. That the district courts of the United States, upon the application of the commission alleging a failure to comply with any order of the commission or alleging a failure to comply with or a violation of any of the provisions of this act by any corporation subject thereto, shall have jurisdiction to issue a writ or writs of mandamus or injunction or other order enforcing such order of the commission or commanding such corporation, its officers and employees, to comply with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. That for the purposes of this act the commission shall have the power to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, contracts, agreements, documents, or other things of every kind and nature whatsoever relating to any matter under investigation by the commission. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing, and in case of disobedience to a subpoena the commission, or any party to a proceeding before the commission, may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents under the provisions of this section.

And any of the circuit courts of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any corporation subject to the provisions of this act, or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation, or other person, to appear before said commission (and produce books, documents, and papers, if so ordered) and give evidence touching the matter in question, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. The claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying.

The testimony of any witness may be taken at the instance of a party in any proceeding or investigation pending before the commission by deposition at any time after the inquiry is instituted. The commission may also order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation pending before it at any stage of such

proceeding or investigation. Such deposition may be taken before any person authorized so to do by the commission, and who has power to administer oaths.

Any person may be compelled to appear and depose, and to produce documentary evidence, in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the commission as hereinbefore provided. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing.

Witnesses whose testimony is taken under the provisions of this act shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like service in the courts of the United States.

No person shall be excused from attending and testifying, or from producing books, papers, documents, or other things before this commission or in obedience to the subpoena of the commission, whether such subpoena be signed or issued by one or more of the commissioners on the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to criminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may testify under oath or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before said commission in obedience to a subpoena issued by it in a proceeding instituted upon its own initiative: *Provided*, That no person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. The purpose of this provision is to give immunity only to natural persons who under oath testify in response to a subpoena of the commission in an inquiry instituted by the commission.

Sec. 8. That the said commission shall, on or before the 1st day of January in each year, make a report, which shall be transmitted to Congress. This report shall contain such information and data collected by the commission as it may deem of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulation of commerce, together with such recommendations as to additional legislation relating thereto as the commission may deem necessary.

Sec. 9. That any person willfully making or furnishing to said commission any statement, return, or record required by this act, when knowing such statement, return, or record to be false in any material particular, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 10. That in case a final decree shall be issued against any corporation under the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, or under sections 73 to 77, inclusive, of "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law August 27, 1894, the court entering such decree may, in its discretion, refer to the commission its decree, with instructions to take evidence, consider such facts, and report to the court the findings as to method of dissolution or reorganization as the commission shall consider best fitted to carry out such decree; if a reorganization takes place under a decree, the commission shall inform itself respecting the reorganization, and if it is of the opinion that it is not in harmony with the decree it shall, through counsel, inform the court for such action as the court may take.

Sec. 11. That the said commission may at any time, upon complaint of any person or corporation, or upon its own initiative, or upon the request of the Attorney General, or of the corporation affected, investigate any corporation subject to the provisions of this act, for the purpose of determining whether such corporation has been guilty of a violation of the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, or under sections 73 to 77, inclusive, of an "Act to reduce taxation," etc., which became a law August 27, 1894, or of any of the provisions of this act, and may hold such hearings and take such evidence as it may deem necessary; and in case the commission shall find that such corporation has been guilty of a violation of the provisions of said acts or of this act it shall make a finding, stating the facts and prescribing the acts, transactions, and readjustments necessary in order that said corporation may thereafter comply with the terms of said acts and of this act, and shall transmit a copy of the said finding in full to such corporation. If within 60 days after transmitting said finding, or such extension thereof as shall be given by the commission, the corporation shall not have complied with the terms of the finding, and shall not have performed the acts prescribed as necessary to make it comply with the said acts or with this act, the commission shall report the fact of noncompliance to the Attorney General, together with a copy of such finding, for his action under the said acts or of this act. But the commission may, if it deems it proper, report the facts to the Attorney General without calling upon such corporation for compliance with said acts or with this act.

Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent or interfere with the Attorney General in enforcing the provisions of the act to protect commerce, etc., approved July 2, 1890.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. BRISTOW submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$500 to pay the expenses incurred in connection with the death of and transportation to the place of interment of the body of Charles Woodyard, of Baldwin, Kans., etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GORE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$300,000 in aid of the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations in Oklahoma during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 39), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-third Congress to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer

to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee, and to have the same printed for its use, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee or any subcommittee thereof may sit during the sessions of the Senate.

SUBWAY ELECTRIC MONORAIL.

Mr. STONE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 41), which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be, and is hereby, directed to inquire and report to the Senate under and by what authority the so-called electric monorail passing through the subway connecting the Capitol with the Senate Office Building was constructed, the cost to the Government of the construction, and such other information as may be necessary to fully advise the Senate with respect to the premises.

2. That said committee inquire and report to the Senate whether some other methods of conveyance than those now in operation between said Office Building and the Capitol, more economical and comfortable, can not be provided, or whether all conveyances for that purpose should not be discontinued.

PAINT CREEK COAL FIELDS, WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. KERN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 37), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That a committee of three Members of the Senate be appointed by the President of the Senate to make a thorough and complete investigation of the conditions existing in the Paint Creek coal fields of West Virginia for the purpose of ascertaining—

First. Whether or not a system of peonage is maintained in said coal fields.

Second. Whether or not access to post offices is prevented, and if so, by whom.

Third. Whether or not the immigration laws of this country are being violated, and if so, by whom.

Fourth. If any or all of those conditions exist, the causes leading up to such conditions.

Fifth. Whether or not the Commissioner of Labor, or any other official or officials of the Government, can be of service in adjusting such strike.

Sixth. Whether or not parties are being convicted and punished in violation of the laws of the United States.

Said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby empowered to sit and act during the session or recess of Congress, or of either House thereof, at such time and place as it may deem necessary; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, books, and documents; to employ stenographers to take and make a record of all evidence taken and received by the committee and keep a record of its proceedings; to have such evidence, record, and other matter required by the committee printed and suitably bound; and to employ such assistance as may be deemed necessary. The chairman of the committee, or any member thereof, may administer oaths to witnesses. Subpoenas for witnesses shall be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee thereof. The claim that any testimony or evidence given may tend to incriminate the person giving such evidence shall not excuse such witness from testifying, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person on the trial of any criminal proceedings except in prosecuting for perjury committed in giving such testimony. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any questions pertinent to the investigation herein authorized, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$100 and imprisonment in a common jail for not more than one year nor less than one month, as provided in section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The expenses thereof shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers ordered by said committee, signed by the chairman thereof and approved by the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

EMPLOYMENT OF ASSISTANT CLERKS.

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 38), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committees on Coast and Insular Survey; on Enrolled Bills; on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture; on Expenditures in the Departments of Commerce and Labor; on Expenditures in the Department of State; on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game; on National Banks; on Public Health and National Quarantine; on Woman Suffrage; to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service; on Indian Depredations; on the Mississippi River and its Tributaries; on Pacific Railroads; and on Transportation and Sale of Meat Products be, and they are hereby, authorized to employ one assistant clerk each, at \$1,440 per annum, to be paid from "Miscellaneous items" of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 40), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee, and to have the same printed for its use; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate; and that expenses contracted hereunder shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

PROHIBITION OF SMOKING IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. TILLMAN. I submit the following resolution, which I ask may be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 42), as follows:

Resolved, That Rule XXXIV be amended as follows:

Strike out the period at the end of the first clause and insert a semicolon, and then add the following: "no smoking shall be permitted at any time on the floor of the Senate, or lighted cigars be brought into the Chamber."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As the resolution proposes to amend the rules, it will lie over.

Mr. OVERMAN. I ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules, as there is a similar resolution pending before that committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution can only be so referred by unanimous consent. The Chair understands the Senator from North Carolina to ask unanimous consent that the resolution be referred as he requests. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SILK INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES (S. DOC. NO. 3).

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a brief article, taken from the New York Commercial of April 10, 1913, on the silk industry in the United States, which I ask shall be printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire presents a paper which he asks unanimous consent may be printed as a public document. Unless there is objection, such will be the order. The Chair hears none.

PUBLICATION OF CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

Mr. WORKS. I desire to give notice that on next Thursday, immediately after the conclusion of the routine morning business, I shall submit some remarks on clean and reliable journalism, in support of the bill (S. 496) making it unlawful to publish details of crimes and accidents in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further current or other resolutions, morning business is closed. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a former day, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 36) submitted by Mr. OVERMAN on the 9th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the United States Civil Service Commission be, and they are hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate the following information:

The laws, orders, and regulations by which the civil-service system was established and has been extended in the United States.

The number of employees and officers of the United States now employed in the different departments of the Government appointed through, and subject to, the civil-service law and regulations.

The number and names of the employees and officers of the United States now employed in the different departments of the Government who have been covered into the classified service by virtue of Executive orders since the passage of the civil-service law, together with the date and copy of each order.

The number and names of persons now in the classified civil service from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, particularly the number of persons in the classified civil service from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia as differentiated from the number of such persons who have been appointed, also number and names of persons temporarily employed as differentiated from permanent employees.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. OVERMAN. As suggested by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] when this resolution was last before the Senate, I do not think, as I then said, that it exactly covers the point that the Senator from Virginia then made. I therefore move to amend the resolution, on page 2, by adding, after the word "employees," in line 8, the following:

The number of civil-service employees who have been promoted for causes other than upon their records for efficiency.

The number and names of laborers who have been promoted to clerkships without regard to their records for efficiency to do clerical work.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments proposed by the Senator from North Carolina will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add, at the end of the resolution, the following words:

The number of civil-service employees who have been promoted for causes other than upon their records for efficiency.

The number and names of laborers who have been promoted to clerkships without regard to their records for efficiency to do clerical work.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the resolution the object of obtaining the names as well as the number of these employees and also to ask him whether he has considered the size and the number of volumes that it will take to print all the names for which he calls in the resolution? It seems to me, if I have any understanding about the number of these employees, that it will take a good many volumes to print the names and to distinguish one class from another. I do not understand that there is any provision contained in the resolution for an appropriation to

cover that expense or for the extra clerks who will be required to compile the information.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, the Civil Service Commission has been busy since this resolution has been introduced, and I think the Senate ought to "call the bluff." I send to the desk a letter sent here by the Civil Service Commission, in which they say that to obtain this information will cost about \$29,000. If it does cost \$29,000, or if it costs even \$50,000, I think Senators ought to know the facts. I think everybody wants to know them. In order to do justice to the Civil Service Commission, I ask that the letter of its president be read and that the accompanying exhibits be printed in the Record, together with the letter.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the letter which he sends to the desk may be read and that the accompanying exhibits be printed in the Record. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read the letter, as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1913.

Hon. LEE S. OVERMAN,
United States Senate.

SIR: The commission notes with concern certain features of S. Res. 36, regarding the executive civil service. Some of the information can be readily supplied, and the commission is desirous of affording all the information possible. The furnishing of the laws, orders, and regulations by which the civil-service system was established and has been extended is a matter of ready compilation. The number of employees and officers now employed in the different departments of the Government appointed through and subject to civil-service laws and regulations is printed in the appendix of the commission's twenty-ninth report. (See Exhibit A, herewith.)

The commission has published in its annual reports, as required by the civil-service act, the name of each employee appointed in the classified service by Executive order, waiving any requirement of the rules in his behalf, and these names and Executive orders can be readily furnished. If, however, it is the intention of the last two paragraphs of the resolution to call for the names of all persons in the classified service, by States, who owe their appointment to examination under the civil-service rules, as distinguished from those who were already in the service when the rules were extended to cover their positions, the preparation of this information for 297,472 individuals will be a task of great magnitude, similar in extent and fully equal in cost to the preparation and printing of the Official Register, for which it was necessary in 1909 to expend \$28,489.20 for clerical work, and for which a large number of clerks were required to perform the necessary compilation, this being exclusive of the cost of printing the Register, which was \$27,487.76 additional. The percentage of persons in the classified service who entered the service without examination is rapidly diminishing, now being 21.4 per cent. The commission in its twenty-ninth report, now in press, is presenting tables (Exhibit A) showing by States and departments, in Washington and elsewhere, the number and per cent of classified employees now in the service who entered the service through examination and through classification.

The civil-service act of January 16, 1883, classified clerks at \$1,200, \$1,400, \$1,600, and \$1,800 in the several departments and employees in post offices and customhouses having as many as 50 employees, a total of less than 14,000. This was the original extent of the classified service. When the act took effect every one of the employees was covered into the classified service without examination under the civil-service act of 1883, and this has been true of every classification since that time. The per cent of persons in the classified service who were appointed through examination for several years was very small, but has gradually increased, until now 78.6 per cent of all those in the classified service have entered through competitive examination under the civil-service act and by this commission, the per cent at Washington being 66.3 and elsewhere 80.2, and this process continued will in a few years make the number of persons in the service without examination negligible. The commission transmits herewith a statement showing the various extensions of the classified service and the number of persons brought into the service without examination by each such extension. (See Exhibit B.)

The commission begs your indulgence in one particular. Its entire force is now working an hour beyond the regular office hours, owing to the pressure of work. Work of the commission, which should be strictly current, is now months in arrears. It is hoped that if this additional information shall be called for your resolution will carry some appropriation for a temporary force, to enable the commission to give the desired information in a satisfactory manner, without embarrassing it in the performance of its regular duties.

By direction of the commission:

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BLACK, President.

DEAR SENATOR: We will do all we can and as soon as we can; but you should know our predicament and you can then decide whether you wish to push the resolution in its present shape or otherwise.

Truly, yours,

JOHN C. BLACK.

The exhibits referred to are as follows:

EXHIBIT A.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO ENTERED THE SERVICE BY EXAMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION.

From July 16, 1883, to the present time appointments to vacancies in the classified service have been through competitive examinations; but the persons occupying positions at the date of their classification have been covered into the classified service. For many years the number appointed through examination amounted to a very small share of the entire service, but has steadily increased until now the official force is mainly composed of those who were appointed through examination.

On February 15, 1912, according to service-record cards in the files of the commission, there were 224,665 employees in the competitive

classified service. Of these 176,666, or 78.6 per cent, entered through examination, and 47,999, or 21.4 per cent, entered through classification. The number of employees in Washington was 25,860, of whom 17,150, or 66.3 per cent, were appointed through examination, and the number outside of Washington was 198,805, of whom 159,516, or 80.2 per cent, were appointed through examination and 19.8 per cent through classification. These figures indicate that over three-fourths of all classified competitive employees at present in the service entered through competitive examination, two-thirds of those in Washington and four-fifths of those outside having entered thus.

The Civil Service Commission leads all Government establishments in Washington in the matter of employees who entered the service through examination, 88.5 per cent having so entered. The Interstate Commerce Commission follows with 82.8 per cent; Department of Agriculture, 78.8 per cent; Navy Department, 74.8 per cent; Post Office Department, 70.3 per cent; Treasury Department, 69.1 per cent; Interior Department, 67.9 per cent; Isthmian Canal Commission, 67.1 per cent; State, War, and Navy Department Building, 62 per cent; Department of Justice, 61.4 per cent; State Department, 60 per cent; Department of Commerce and Labor, 57.3 per cent; Government Printing Office, 56.2 per cent; Smithsonian Institution, 53.2 per cent; and War Department, 52.7 per cent.

Outside of Washington the Interstate Commerce Commission has 97.1 per cent who entered through examination; Agriculture, 90.9 per cent; Civil Service Commission, 86.4 per cent; Post Office, 82.5 per cent; Navy, 80.5 per cent; Interior, 79.5 per cent; War, 75 per cent; Commerce and Labor, 69.7 per cent; Treasury, 66.7 per cent; Isthmian Canal Commission, 58.3 per cent; and Justice, 49 per cent.

Considering the Washington and field branches of each department and independent office in their entirety, the percentages of employees appointed through examination are as follows: Civil Service Commission, 88; Agriculture, 87.6; Interstate Commerce Commission, 86.8; Post Office, 82.3; Navy 78.9; Interior, 74.5; War, 72.9; Treasury, 67.4; Commerce and Labor, 66.4; State, War, and Navy, 62; Isthmian Canal Commission, 59; Government Printing Office, 56.1; Smithsonian Institution, 53.3; Justice, 52.7.

The following table contains more extended information regarding the methods by which the present employees of the Government entered the service:

Statement showing by departments and independent offices, in Washington, D. C., and outside, the number and per cent of competitive classified employees in the service Feb. 15, 1912, who entered by examination and by classification.

IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Department or office.	Examination.		Classification.		Total.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
State.....	117	60.0	78	40.0	195
Treasury.....	4,828	69.1	2,163	30.9	6,991
War.....	896	52.7	805	47.3	1,701
Navy.....	709	74.8	239	25.2	948
Post Office.....	1,630	70.3	690	29.7	2,320
Interior.....	3,319	67.9	1,569	32.1	4,888
Justice.....	127	61.4	80	38.6	207
Agriculture.....	1,713	78.8	461	21.2	2,174
Commerce and Labor.....	965	57.3	719	42.7	1,684
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	376	82.8	78	17.2	454
Isthmian Canal Commission.....	57	67.1	28	32.9	85
Civil Service Commission.....	138	88.5	18	11.5	156
Waterways Commission.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Government Printing Office.....	2,012	56.2	1,571	43.8	3,583
Smithsonian Institution.....	183	53.2	161	46.8	344
State, War, and Navy Building.....	80	62.0	49	38.0	129
Total.....	17,150	66.3	8,710	33.7	25,860

OUTSIDE WASHINGTON, D. C.

Treasury.....	10,879	66.7	5,440	33.3	16,319
War.....	12,167	75.0	4,055	25.0	16,222
Navy.....	1,988	80.5	483	19.5	2,471
Post Office.....	119,769	82.5	25,363	17.5	145,132
Interior.....	5,084	79.5	1,313	20.5	6,397
Justice.....	238	40.9	248	59.1	486
Agriculture.....	5,346	90.9	534	9.1	5,880
Commerce and Labor.....	3,215	69.7	1,398	30.3	4,613
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	169	97.1	5	2.9	174
Isthmian Canal Commission.....	622	58.3	444	41.7	1,066
Civil Service Commission.....	38	86.4	6	13.6	44
Smithsonian Institution.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	159,516	80.2	39,289	19.8	198,805

ENTIRE SERVICE.

State.....	117	60.0	78	40.0	195
Treasury.....	15,707	67.4	7,603	32.6	23,310
War.....	13,063	72.9	4,860	27.1	17,923
Navy.....	2,697	78.9	722	21.1	3,419
Post Office.....	121,399	82.3	26,053	17.7	147,452
Interior.....	8,403	74.5	2,882	25.5	11,285
Justice.....	365	52.7	328	47.3	693
Agriculture.....	7,059	87.6	995	12.4	8,054
Commerce and Labor.....	4,180	66.4	2,117	33.6	6,297
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	545	86.8	83	13.2	628
Isthmian Canal Commission.....	679	59.0	472	41.0	1,151
Civil Service Commission.....	176	88.0	24	12.0	200
Waterways Commission.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Government Printing Office.....	2,012	56.1	1,571	43.9	3,583
Smithsonian Institution.....	184	53.3	161	46.7	345
State, War, and Navy Building.....	80	62.0	49	38.0	129
Total.....	176,666	78.6	47,999	21.4	224,665

EXHIBIT B.

EXTENSIONS OF THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE SINCE JAN. 16, 1883.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Jan. 16, 1883, to Mar. 3, 1885.

(Approximate.)

Classified by the first order of classification.....	13,924
Extensions of classification.....	1,449
By growth of the service to Mar. 3, 1885—4 post offices, each attaining 50 employees.....	200

Number of places classified Mar. 3, 1885..... 15,375

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND (FIRST TERM).

Mar. 4, 1885, to Mar. 3, 1889.

Extensions of classification:	
United States Civil Service Commission, Mar. 1, 1888.....	8
Revisions of departmental classifications, June 29, 1888.....	1,931
Railway Mail Service, Dec. 31, 1888, to take effect May 1, 1889.....	5,320

By growth of the service, 1885 to 1889:	
16 post offices, each attaining 50 employees.....	800
Miscellaneous growth.....	3,698

Number of places classified Mar. 3, 1889..... 27,330

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Mar. 4, 1889, to Mar. 3, 1893.

Extensions of classification:	
School employees and physicians, Indian service, Apr. 13, 1891.....	626
United States Fish Commission, May 5, 1892.....	140
Weather Bureau, Jan. 5, 1893.....	314
548 free-delivery post offices, Jan. 5, 1893.....	7,610

By growth of the service, 1889 to 1893:	
10 post offices, each attaining 50 employees.....	500
Other miscellaneous growth.....	1,345

Number of places classified Mar. 3, 1893..... 37,865

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND (SECOND TERM).

Mar. 4, 1893, to Mar. 3, 1897.

Extensions of classification:	
In the Department of Agriculture (Bureau of Animal Industry and Weather Bureau), May 24, 1895.....	787
In the Department of the Interior, July 25, 1894.....	2
In the Post Office Department, Nov. 2 and Dec. 3, 1894.....	43
Messengers and watchmen in all departments, Nov. 2, 1894.....	868

Firemen in all departments, June 15, 1895.....	94
Census employees (act of Congress of Mar. 4, 1895).....	90
Internal-Revenue Service, Dec. 12, 1894.....	2,939
Government Printing Office, June 13, 1895.....	2,709
Pension agencies, July 15, 1895.....	505
Indian service at large, May 11, 1894.....	89
Customhouse service, Nov. 2, 1894.....	1,527
Indian agency and school employees, Mar. 20, 1896.....	743
Revision of rules of May 6, 1896.....	

Executive office.....	21
Civil Service Commission—	
Laborers performing classified duty.....	2

State Department—	
Laborers performing classified duty.....	7
Allotment force under superintendent State, War, and Navy Department Building.....	17

Treasury Department—	
Laborers performing classified duty.....	192
Mints and assay offices.....	828
Revenue-Cutter Service.....	161

Life-Saving Service.....	1,992
Lighthouse Service.....	2,270
Marine-Hospital Service.....	451
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	151
Subtreasuries.....	260

Immigration Service.....	161
Special Treasury agents.....	36
Special customs inspectors.....	56
Chinese inspectors.....	36
Immigrant inspectors.....	71

Shipping commissioners.....	54
Special Treasury employees.....	33
Field force, Coast Survey.....	46
Internal-revenue agents.....	20
Custodian and janitor service.....	704

Construction of public buildings.....	112
Internal-Revenue Service, deputy collectors.....	899
Miscellaneous positions.....	207

War Department—	
Laborers performing classified duty and miscellaneous.....	270
Engineer Department at large.....	4,377
Ordnance Department at large.....	1,389

Civilian employees at Army and department headquarters.....	173
Various military park commissions.....	58
With Medical, Subsistence, and Quartermaster's Departments.....	402

Department of Justice—	
Laborers performing classified duty and miscellaneous (including 98 assistant attorneys excepted from examination).....	121
Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	66
Clerks to district attorneys.....	57
Office deputy marshals and clerical assistants.....	204

Post Office Department—	
Mail-bag repair shop.....	157
Mail-lock repair shop.....	49
Laborers performing classified duty.....	25

Navy Department—	
Laborers performing classified duty and miscellaneous.....	119
Clerks at navy yards and naval stations.....	701
Naval Academy.....	12
Navy pay officers.....	32

Extensions of classification—Continued.

Revision of rules of May 6, 1896—Continued.

Navy Department—Continued.

Marine Corps	13
Increase of Navy	63
Interior Department—	
Laborers performing classified duty	96
District land offices	199
Offices of surveyors general	216
Alaska school service	32
Architect of Capitol force	65
Government Hospital for the Insane	455
Freedmen's Hospital	70
Miscellaneous offices	92
Indian Service	3, 278
Pension examining surgeons	4, 120
Department of Agriculture—	
Laborers performing classified duty	98
Miscellaneous	17
Department of Labor—	
Laborers performing clerical duty	3
Fish Commission—	
Laborers performing classified duty	15
Miscellaneous	4
Interstate Commerce Commission	137
Smithsonian Institution	227
Post Office service	449
Government Printing service, laborers performing classified duty	10
Internal Revenue Service	310

By growth of the service:

26 post offices given free delivery	67
2 customs ports attaining 20 employees	52
Miscellaneous growth	1, 394

Number of places classified Mar. 3, 1897..... 76, 826

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Mar. 4, 1897, to Sept. 13, 1901.

Extensions of classification:

Classification on July 27, 1897, of customs ports having less than 5 employees	57
Classification of men enlisted to man and equip vessels in the Coast and Geodetic Survey (act of June 6, 1900, and regulations)	54
Additions of positions and employees properly subject to classification, but omitted from original lists	191
Temporary employees in Navy Department made permanent under special rule of Jan. 20, 1899	134
Temporary employees serving on May 29, 1899, and made permanent by Executive order of that date	1, 221
Yeomen in Navy Department classified under special rule May 24, 1900	26
Employees of Florida board of health transferred to Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service Aug. 1, 1901	32

By growth of the service:

War Department, Porto Rico, clerks and messengers, May 1, 1900	17
Treasury Department, Porto Rico, May 1, 1900	172
Post Office Department—	
Classified in new building at Washington, D. C., by adoption of positions	23
241 post offices given free delivery from Mar. 3, 1897, to June 30, 1901, estimated number	1, 596
3 post offices in Porto Rico given free delivery May 1, 1900	54
Engineer Department, classification of employees of Monongahela Navigation Co by transfer of property to the Government	69

Total classified to Sept. 13, 1901..... 80, 472

Deductions by withdrawal from classification..... 385

80, 087

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Sept. 14, 1901, to Mar. 3, 1909.

Field services, War Department, reincluded Nov. 18, 1901	1, 888
Rural Free Delivery Service, clerks, route inspectors, special agents, messengers, etc., Nov. 27, 1901	342
Rural Free Delivery Service, carriers	6, 009
Temporary war emergency employees transferred to classified service by act of Congress, Apr. 28, 1902	850
Census Office employees classified July 1, 1902, by act of Mar. 6, 1902	837
Temporary employees at insular naval stations absolutely appointed, Feb. 11, 1903	34
Positions made competitive by revision of the rules on Apr. 15, 1903	118
Employees in post offices given free delivery from July 1, 1901, to Mar. 3, 1909	1, 658
One clerk to act for each pension agent during his absence, made competitive Aug. 10, 1903	18
War Department employees in Philippines classified under order of Mar. 1, 1904	430
Employees made competitive by consolidation of small post offices	28
Indian agents classified under Rule II, section 9	29
Employees of Isthmian Canal Commission, order of Nov. 15, 1904	562
Substitute watchmen, Government Printing Office, order of Nov. 29, 1904	46
Forest Service, General Land Office, Dec. 17, 1904	548
Laborers assigned to classified duties, orders of Jan. 12 and Mar. 30, 1905	1, 283
Laborers classified in field services, order of Feb. 24, 1906	1, 051
Cashiers, deputy collectors, and deputy naval officers in the Customs Service, Nov. 23, 1904	426
Employees of the Juneau customhouse, Jan. 24, 1905	29
Special agents and inspectors, Land Service, Mar. 3, 1905	90
Cashiers and finance clerks in post offices, Mar. 30, 1905	353
Employees of the Immigration Service in contiguous foreign territory, Mar. 31, 1905	157

Skilled laborers to act as messengers in lieu of laborers in the General Land Office, appropriated for by legislative act of Mar. 13, 1904..... 6

Special agents of Census Office specifically transferred by above act..... 13

The deficiencies act, approved Mar. 3, 1905, made appropriation for employment in the Indian Office of five persons who had been paid out of tribal funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations..... 5

Others transferred by act of Congress..... 5

Feeders in mints treated as classified at request of department..... 10

Detailed enlisted men, continued as civilians..... 3

Officers of a chartered cutter retained when a Government cutter went into commission..... 2

Employees of Indian warehouses, Nov. 11, 1905..... 33

Assistant assayers, Dec. 7, 1905..... 11

Employees of fifth internal-revenue district of North Carolina, June 21, 1906..... 70

By change from contract to regular employment in Post Office Department..... 1

Laborers doing classified work in Bureau of Fisheries, July 17, 1906..... 55

Deputy collectors of internal revenue transferred from excepted to competitive class, Nov. 7, 1906..... 1, 099

Laborers in Boston customhouse, May 10, 1907..... 33

Clerks in quartermaster's department at Honolulu, June 26, 1907..... 2

By appropriations under new designations for laborers..... 22

Clothing examiners, Philadelphia, Quartermaster's Department, order of Sept. 23, 1907..... 2

Employees in Geological Survey, order of Dec. 7, 1907..... 136

Chief clerks, weigh clerks, assistant melters and refiners, and assistant coiners, Mint and Assay Service, transferred to competitive class Feb. 4, 1908..... 23

Physicians retained when State quarantine stations came under national control..... 4

Persons appointed under exceptions from examination under denatured-alcohol act, classified by expiration of exception..... 102

Employees in purchasing department, Isthmian Canal Commission, Oct. 3, 1908..... 8

Employees appointed without examination, under misapprehension, order of Oct. 9, 1908:

Union Agency service..... 129

Additional farmers..... 127

Employees of the Five Civilized Tribes Commission..... 112

National park employees..... 41

Transcribers of records and plats, General Land Office..... 27

Employees in penitentiaries..... 32

Clerks in offices of district attorneys..... 32

Miscellaneous..... 27

Positions excepted under paragraph 11, Subdivision VI of Schedule A, decreased from five to three, Nov. 30, 1908..... 2

Fourth-class postmasters made competitive by amendment of paragraph 4, Subdivision V of Schedule A, Nov. 30, 1908..... 15, 488

Army Transport Service, Dec. 3, 1908..... 117

Order of Aug. 12, 1907..... 2

Office deputy marshals, Mar. 2, 1909..... 175

Classification by change in status of position..... 2

Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, under order of May 29, 1899..... 5

3 clerks and 9 additional members of the Board of Pension Appeals, Interior Department, classified by act approved May 22, 1908..... 12

By consolidation of mission school with Uintah School..... 5

Number of places classified Mar. 3, 1909..... 114, 853

PRESIDENT TAFT.

Classification by act of Congress in effect July 1, 1909:

Engineer, schooner *Grampus*..... 1

Attendant, Military Academy..... 1

Consolidation of Jemez mission school with Government day school..... 2

Under order of May 6, 1896..... 1

Under order of Feb. 24, 1906..... 3

Orders of Jan. 12 and Mar. 30, 1905..... 3

By change in status of positions..... 4

Order of June 26, 1907, Honolulu..... 2

Laborers classified as watchmen in the New York customhouse (order of June 29, 1909)..... 153

Laborers classified as laborers in New York customhouse (order of Aug. 5, 1909)..... 29

Extension of city delivery service to post offices from Mar. 4, 1909, to June 30, 1909..... 136

Same from June 30, 1909, to June 30, 1910, 55 post offices..... 162

Classification by changes in appropriation acts..... 5

Oilers in Quartermaster's Department at Large (order July 28, 1909)..... 23

Private secretaries and cashiers in assay offices (order Apr. 4, 1910)..... 15

Solicitor to the collector at the port of New York..... 1

Laborer classified in the New York customhouse (order Aug. 8, 1910)..... 1

Laborers classified in New York customhouse (order Sept. 14, 1910)..... 29

Positions of assistant postmasters in post offices classified under order of Sept. 30, 1910, effective Dec. 1, 1910..... 2, 229

Positions of clerks in post offices classified under order last above..... 1, 344

Positions of substitute clerks classified under same order..... 203

Classification in Philippines under order of Mar. 1, 1904..... 5

Laborers classified under order of Mar. 30, 1905..... 3

Laborers classified under order of Feb. 24, 1906..... 7

Classification under order of Oct. 9, 1908..... 3

Classification by consolidation of mission school with Indian school..... 2

Classification by increase of pay..... 15

Office of deputy classified under order of Mar. 2, 1909..... 1

Classified for long and meritorious service over seas under order Aug. 12, 1907..... 2

Permanent appointment, under order of May 29, 1899..... 1

Classification under order of May 6, 1896..... 5

Classification by adoption of position..... 1

By extension of city delivery to 11 post offices, 1910, Dec. 1 to June 30..... 36

Clerks in charge of stations (post office), amendment May 26, 1911	55
Paymasters, customs, New York, amendment June 12, 1911	2
Skilled laborer instead of driver, office Secretary of Commerce and Labor (legislative act Mar. 4, 1911)	1
Clerks to superintendents, Life-Saving Service, sundry civil act Mar. 4, 1911 (Min. Aug. 9, 1911)	12
Army Transport Service, order Dec. 3, 1908 (Min. Mar. 15, 1911)	1
Positions paid from tribal funds, Indian Service, classified under order of Oct. 9, 1908 (Min. June 28, 1911), about	1,000
Classification by adoption of position:	
Sacred Heart Mission School (Min. Oct. 5, 1911)	7
St. Patrick's Mission School (Min. Nov. 18, 1911)	11
Public Health Service, Louisiana Quarantine (Min. Apr. 27, 1912)	1
Coast and Geodetic Survey, switchboard operator (Min. May 27, 1911)	1
Classified for long and meritorious service over seas under order Aug. 12, 1907 (Min. Oct. 11, 1911, and Jan. 4, 1912)	2
Classification, order Nov. 11, 1905, Indian warehouse (Min. Nov. 3, 1911)	1
Storekeeper under order Mar. 1, 1904 (Min. Nov. 7, 1911)	1
By consolidation of post office (Min. Apr. 2, 1912)	1
Change in appropriation and order of Aug. 24, 1912, State Department	14
Change in appropriation, superintendent of melting and refining in mints at Denver, Philadelphia, and San Francisco (act Aug. 23, 1912)	3
Special employees, Internal-Revenue Service (order Aug. 24, 1912)	52
Experts and agents, Agriculture, order Aug. 26, 1912	115
Fourth-class postmasters (order Oct. 15, 1912), about	36,236
Total additions under President Taft apart from growth	41,950
Withdrawals as below	391
Net additions to Oct. 16, 1912	41,559
Withdrawals from competitive class from Mar. 4, 1909, to Oct. 16, 1912.	
Chief law officer, Reclamation Service (Dec. 10, 1909)	1
Superintendent of construction, Corregidor, P. I. (July 9, 1909)	1
Chief post-office inspector (Jan. 4, 1910)	1
Additional special agents, Land Office (Aug. 6, 1909)	3
Temporary histopathologist, Government Hospital (Mar. 23, 1910)	2
Secretaries in military parks (Feb. 8, 1910)	1
Assistant secretary in military park (Apr. 12, 1910)	1
Scouts, buffalo keepers, and park rangers (Min. Jan. 11, Jan. 14, and Mar. 15, 1910)	31
All employees at leprosy station, Molokai, Hawaii (Sept. 24, 1909)	7
Laborers acting as openers and packers, Hawaii (July 12, 1910)	5
Field assistants for reconnaissance parties, Forest Service (Sept. 24, 1910), about	125
Specialist in higher education, Bureau of Education (July 1, 1910)	1
Temporary machinists in Census Office (order Dec. 29, 1909)	45
Paymasters' clerks acting as principal clerks to storekeepers at navy yards (Dec. 2, 1910)	12
Employees under the Navy Department:	
In Island of Guam (Jan. 26, 1911)	22
In Island of Samoa (Feb. 21, 1911)	3
Miners under Bureau of Mines (Jan. 30, 1911)	21
Clerks actually on duty with each assistant paymaster, United States Marine Corps (Apr. 3, 1911)	5
Assistant to secretary in office of Secretary of the Interior (Apr. 21, 1911)	1
Army paymasters' clerks given military status by Army act of Mar. 3, 1911 (Min. Oct. 17, 1911)	90
Recognition of classification withdrawn (Min. Jan. 9, 1912)	1
Inspectors with confidential duties, Interior Department (Apr. 10, 1912)	3
Clerk, District of Columbia sinking fund, not now regarded as in executive civil service (Min. Aug. 19, 1912)	1
Officers to aid in important drafting work, State Department (Aug. 24, 1912)	8
Total withdrawals	391
COMPARISON OF EXTENSIONS BY ADMINISTRATIONS.	
President Arthur	15,573
President Cleveland	11,757
President Harrison	10,535
President Cleveland (second term)	38,961
President McKinley	3,261
President Roosevelt	34,766
President Taft to Oct. 16, 1912	41,559
Total	156,412

The above does not show the number of persons in the classified service, as increase by mere natural growth has not been included. The number of positions subject to examination as reported to June 30, 1912, was 236,061.

On December 7, 1912, the President classified navy yard artisans, the estimated number being 25,000.

As stated above, the number of positions subject to examination on June 30, 1912, was 236,061. Including the above extension, natural growth of the service, etc., the number at the present time (April 11, 1913) is about 300,000.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, it will be noted from that letter that most of the information asked for can be readily furnished without much expense. The only expense will be that involved in furnishing the names of some 297,000 persons, showing who they are, where they are located, and from what States they hail. I am told that a great many people are on

the rolls claiming to be, for example, from North Carolina, who never saw North Carolina. If Senators could see the names of these persons they would know that they are not always charged to the right State, and that some of them are fraudulently there. I want to say that if one-tenth of what I have heard since I have introduced this resolution and what I have read from people who seem to know about the administration of the affairs of the civil service is true, it bears out the charge I have heard that its administration is a fraud. I do not make that charge; but I say if one-half that is said is so, there ought to be an investigation by the committee appointed to look into such matters, to wit, the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

It is said in the letter which has been read at the desk that it will cost \$29,000 to furnish those names. That would be 10 cents a name. Some Senators know that we can secure the names of persons in our own States, where they are scattered all up and down the State, for about 1 cent each.

The names involved in this inquiry are right here on the records, and why it should cost 10 cents each merely to copy the names, I can not understand. I believe it can be done for \$2,900, or a cent a name. That is the only difference between the commission and myself.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, does not the Senator realize that the information he is asking for really requires an inquiry as to the individuals named? It is not merely copying the names. If it merely involved copying a list of names you might get it for a cent a name.

Mr. OVERMAN. It only asks for the name and the State from which the employee is appointed; and that is on the record.

Mr. BRISTOW. And when he was appointed, and whether he took an examination.

Mr. OVERMAN. Well, that is all on the record.

Mr. BRISTOW. It will take some time to ascertain the facts in regard to the individual names.

Mr. OVERMAN. John Smith, North Carolina, examined so and so, and date; that is all that is required.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] is perfectly right; no doubt there will have to be an inquiry made as to every name. I know, so far as the State of Utah is concerned, that there are persons under the civil service and accredited to Utah who never saw Utah, just as in the case reported by the Senator of North Carolina and perhaps of every State in this Union; but if you will inquire you will find that such employees made affidavits that they were from those particular States. In such cases it will furnish no information to the Senate to have a copy of the records of the Civil Service Commission sent to it.

Mr. POMERENE. If I understood the Senator from Utah correctly, he stated that there were on this list, accredited to the State of Utah, the names of many persons who had never seen the State of Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; a few.

Mr. POMERENE. He also stated, if I understood him correctly, that this record was made up from affidavits which were filed. Do I understand the Senator to mean that false affidavits have been filed?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should have said that the applications, instead of the affidavits, showed that the persons were from those States. I really am not informed as to whether they are now required to make affidavits or whether they did make affidavits in years past as to whether they were from a particular State or not; but I do know that the applications require the name of the State in which they live.

Mr. POMERENE. Do I understand that men who are now occupying positions in the civil service have made applications in which they have made misstatements as to the facts?

Mr. SMOOT. I so understand, and understand that that is the case in all of the States. Therefore, Mr. President, if this information is given just as shown by the records, it will not convey to the Senate the information it desires. There will have to be an investigation of all the names to find out whether the statements as to residence are true or are not true.

Mr. OVERMAN. We can make an investigation after we get the names and know who they are and see them on the rolls.

Another thing, if the Senator will permit me. It will be a very easy matter for the Civil Service Commission to comply with this resolution. It is not going to require all of this expense. They can send to the heads of the departments for the information. They can send to the Navy Department, for example, and the Navy Department in 24 hours or in a week can furnish them the name of every person in that department, without any expense to the Civil Service Commission. They have the records also. So it is not going to cost all this amount, in

my opinion. I do not believe it will cost over \$2,900. But suppose it does cost \$50,000?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I desire the Senator to yield simply for a suggestion. While it may be true that, in response to this resolution, we would not get information that would be accurate or correct, because it might appear from the rolls that A, B, C, and D were accredited to Utah and did not belong to Utah, we would still acquire some very valuable information, to wit, that A, B, C, and D were guilty of falsehood and misrepresentation in order to procure an office. Does not the Senator agree with me that any man who is guilty of that sort of conduct is unworthy of office and ought to be discharged for cause at once?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, if I had not been interrupted but had been allowed to proceed, I should have stated frankly that I do not care whether this information costs \$29,000 or more. I am not complaining as to its cost. It certainly ought to be investigated. I think, however, that in the annual report that will be made by the commission all the information asked for in the resolution will be furnished, with perhaps the exception of the 294,000 names. As this will require the expenditure of money, the resolution ought to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. OVERMAN. Not at all, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution on its face does not call for the expenditure of any money.

Mr. OVERMAN. Not a dollar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Some such information as that may be communicated to the Senate by the committee to which it is referred. There is nothing on the face of it, however, that calls for the expenditure of public money. It may be that the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment may find they can make the investigation without the expenditure of any money. However, that is a matter for the Senate. Before any money is taken out of the Treasury, the resolution, or some application for action under it, must be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator from Utah knows very well that if there is a deficiency it can be cared for in an appropriation bill. That is the way those things are done. If information comes from the heads of departments that they have not sufficient funds to carry out the orders of Congress, the Appropriations Committee investigates it and gives them a sufficient amount to cover the matter.

Mr. SMOOT. That does happen every year, Mr. President; there is no question about that. But this is a resolution that is offered in the Senate, and its adoption is asked without reference to a committee, I understand.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution offered by the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course, if the resolution were going to the appropriate committee I would not have anything more to say; but if the adoption of the resolution is asked, I think the question ought to be decided as to whether it should not go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I respectfully suggest that the request for immediate consideration was made when the resolution was introduced, and at the suggestion of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] it went over, and it now comes up regularly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is properly before the Senate now, having come over from Wednesday. The Senator from North Carolina has offered sundry amendments, which have been read to the Senate. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendments. I only want to suggest that the resolution as drawn makes no draft upon the contingent fund of the Senate. It requires the Civil Service Commission to furnish certain information. If that necessitates the expenditure of money, it will be provided in an appropriation bill. It has nothing to do with the contingent fund of the Senate. It would not go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate in any event.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I think a statement ought to be made in this connection. The presentation of this resolution, of which I am in favor, and especially the discussion of it,

might be construed as a reflection upon the Civil Service Commission. The Record is quite generally read; and I think the statement ought to be put in the Record now that the commission are in no way to blame for the fact that clerks are accredited to States to which they do not belong. That is not a matter for the commission to investigate. They take the application; they accept as correct the statement as to residence. While we all understand that, the public might not. For that reason I make this statement for the Record, so that no criticism may attach to the commission on that account.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I am so thoroughly in sympathy with the general purpose of the resolution that I hesitate even to express a dissent from the part now under debate. I think there is no subject that more imperatively demands a revision than the law which relates to the executive civil service.

While I was chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment I spent some time in an effort to codify the law upon the subject. It is in dire confusion; and I applaud the attempt on the part of the Senator from North Carolina to bring some order out of the chaos that now exists.

I want very much to see the law so amended that the Executive shall not have the power either to exempt any individual from the operation of the civil-service law or to cover classes into the civil service. That ought to be determined by the law. It is a power that never ought to have been delegated to the Executive.

I trust, therefore, that there will be a persistent and continuous effort made to correct the law in this respect and bring it into harmony with its original spirit.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. CUMMINS. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I believe it never has been contended that the civil-service law gives the Executive that power; but it is found in some other statute, to which I can not refer the Senator at the present moment.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator from New Hampshire is quite right about that.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have read that statute several times, and I have been constrained to feel that there may well be some question as to whether it gives the sweeping power that Presidents have exercised in putting into the classified service thousands and thousands of men and women who underwent no examination.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have the gravest doubt about it, and I always have had; but, nevertheless, it is a power that has been exercised many times in the past. I have no doubt that from the standpoint of the Executive it was exercised for the public good; but so long as we have ordained a competitive civil service, Congress ought to declare what classes of employees shall be drawn into it.

The difficulty with regard to the distribution of appointments in the civil service has not been the fault of the Civil Service Commission. Until within two years the applicant was not required to hold an actual residence in the State from which he made his application and to which he was accredited. About two years ago—possibly three years ago—the law was amended so as to require actual residence of a year in the State from which the applicant alleged that he came, and there has been no real difficulty since that time.

I rose primarily to say that I hope the Senator from North Carolina will reflect upon the value of the 300,000 names sought by this resolution. It will cost a great deal of money; but that is not the real objection I have to it. It is a list that changes every day, every month, and it will be of no consequence at all within a very short time after it is received.

From my examination of the subject, I think the Senator from North Carolina can reach every point which he desires to reach, and which I hope he will reach, without asking for the names of all the employees in the classified civil service.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I appreciate what the Senator from Iowa says. If he will draw an amendment which will carry out his idea and mine, and give us the information which we desire without calling for these names, I shall certainly accept it and be glad to have it adopted. I do not want to expend money unnecessarily; and if the Senator will suggest how it can be done at less cost, I shall be obliged to him.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. OVERMAN. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I simply wish to ask a question. Is it not the purpose to send the resolution to a committee, after the amendment offered to it by the Senator is accepted, so that

amendments like that of the Senator from Iowa may be considered and it may be reported back here after some deliberation by the committee? It seems to me that that ought to be done, because of the importance of the subject and the necessity for using care in the phraseology of the resolution.

Mr. OVERMAN. I do not see why we can not perfect the resolution here, Mr. President. The Senator from Iowa has suggested that the desired result might be accomplished without spending this money; and if he can draw an amendment which will bring that about, I shall be glad to accept it.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I am not prepared to write, upon the moment, an amendment that I think would answer the object of the Senator from North Carolina. There are in the archives of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment a great many papers that I think would be of value in reaching the point we all have in mind. While I hesitate to do it, I suggest a reference of the resolution to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. I have no doubt that, after conference with the Senator from North Carolina, that committee could very speedily report a resolution that would accomplish all that we desire to accomplish.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Since a question has arisen as to the apportionment of the names to States from which the people did not come, I should like to ask the Senator from North Carolina whether there is a law affecting that matter, and apportioning them to the States, so many to each? What is the rule on that subject?

Mr. OVERMAN. There is no rule about it. My idea is that when we have the information we shall see that hundreds and hundreds of men are now on the rolls by fraud that ought to be turned out because they got into the service in that way.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. The specific point upon which I want information is this: In the apportionment of employees in the executive civil service are they apportioned to the several States by some rule or law?

Mr. OVERMAN. As the Senator from Iowa has said, three years ago we passed a law requiring that that should be done thereafter; but prior to three years ago it was not done.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. But now there is a law apportioning them according to the States?

Mr. OVERMAN. There is, now.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Therefore, if on referring to the roll we should find that certain individuals were accredited to States to which they did not belong, they would be removed from the roll, and that State would be given its quota of bona fide applicants?

Mr. OVERMAN. It would then be possible to correct the evil.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Yes.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, the able Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] was the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment; he knows more about this matter than any other individual on the floor of the Senate, and I adopt his suggestion. I ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Carolina asks that the resolution, with the pending amendments, be referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. OVERMAN. I think the amendments I offered have not been adopted, and I should like to have that done before the resolution is referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. They can be referred to the committee, together with the resolution, and be considered by it.

Mr. JONES. I desire to ask also that an amendment that I wanted to offer may be referred to the committee with the resolution. The amendment is, after the word "order," in line 16, to add "and the number affected by each order."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment suggested by the Senator from Washington will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 16, after the word "order," it is proposed to insert:

And the number affected by each order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington will be referred to the same committee to which the resolution and the pending amendments have been referred. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it shall stand adjourned until next Tuesday, at 12 o'clock meridian.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business is closed. What is the further pleasure of the Senate?

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After seven minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, April 15, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 12, 1913.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Franklin P. Colcock, of South Carolina, to be collector of customs for the district of Beaufort, in the State of South Carolina, in place of Robert Smalls, whose term of office expired by limitation July 31, 1910.

Andrew H. Evans, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Saluria, in the State of Texas. Mr. Evans was appointed under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Dudley Field Malone, of New York, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State, vice Chandler Hale, resigned.

COUNSELOR FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

John Bassett Moore, of New York, to be counselor for the Department of State, vice Chandler P. Anderson, resigned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

Rhydon M. Call, of Florida, to be United States district judge for the southern district of Florida, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John M. Cheney, whose recess appointment expired March 4, 1913.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

J. L. Camp, of Texas, to be United States attorney for the western district of Texas, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles A. Boynton, resigned.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

William J. McDonald, of Texas, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Texas, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George H. Green, resigned.

John H. Rogers, of Texas, to be United States marshal for the western district of Texas, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Bert J. McDowell, recess appointee, resigned.

MEMBER OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Col. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as member of the Mississippi River Commission provided for by the act of Congress approved June 28, 1879, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a Mississippi River Commission for the improvement of said river from the Head of the Passes near its mouth to its headwaters," vice Col. William T. Rossell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be relieved.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICER.

Col. Hugh L. Scott, Third Cavalry, to be brigadier general from March 23, 1913, vice Brig. Gen. Edgar Z. Steever, retired from active service March 22, 1913.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants with rank from March 25, 1913.

Harold Melville Clark, of California.
Clarence Ferdinand Ellefson, of Wisconsin.
Harold Thompson, of Washington.
Richard Bronaugh Barnitz, of Texas.
Raymond Morris, of the District of Columbia.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Howard Eager, of Maine, to be second lieutenant, with rank from March 25, 1913.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants with rank from March 25, 1913.

John Charles Palmer Bartholf, of New York.
James Perry Cole, of Louisiana.
Robert Harwood Barrett, of Virginia.
Ernest Joseph Carr, of Minnesota.
Patrick James Hurley, of New Hampshire.
Colin Kingsley Lee, of Missouri.
Donald Robert McMillen, of Pennsylvania.
Hugh Broadus Keen, of Virginia.
Ora Mathias Baldinger, of Virginia.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. William Richard Arnold, of Indiana, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant from April 8, 1913, vice Chaplain Edward R. Chase, Thirteenth Infantry, who died December 26, 1912.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Maj. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, to be lieutenant colonel from March 17, 1913, vice Lieut. Col. Frank Greene, retired from active service March 16, 1913.

Capt. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, to be major from March 17, 1913, vice Maj. George O. Squier, promoted.

CAVALRY ARM.

Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, Sixth Cavalry, to be major from March 16, 1913, vice Maj. Charles W. Farber, Eighth Cavalry, retired from active service March 15, 1913.

First Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay, Eleventh Cavalry, to be captain from March 16, 1913, vice Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Gordon Johnston, Fifteenth Cavalry, to be captain from March 27, 1913, vice Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, First Cavalry, detailed in the Signal Corps on that date.

Second Lieut. Verne R. Bell, First Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from March 16, 1913, vice First Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay, Eleventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry W. Baird, Fifth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from March 27, 1913, vice First Lieut. Gordon Johnston, Fifteenth Cavalry, promoted.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Lucien G. Berry, Fourth Field Artillery, to be colonel from March 16, 1913, vice Col. Alexander B. Dyer, Fourth Field Artillery, retired from active service March 15, 1913.

Maj. William Lassiter, Field Artillery, unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel from March 16, 1913, vice Lieut. Col. Lucien G. Berry, Fourth Field Artillery, promoted.

Capt. Manus McCloskey, Third Field Artillery, to be major from March 16, 1913, vice Maj. Otho W. B. Farr, Fifth Field Artillery, detached from his proper command.

Charles Dudley Daly, late second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant of Field Artillery, with rank from March 5, 1913.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. Albert G. Jenkins, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from March 7, 1913, vice Maj. James A. Shipton, detached from his proper command. (This officer was nominated to the Senate March 10, 1913, for promotion with rank from March 2, 1913, and his nomination was confirmed March 15, 1913. This nomination is submitted for the purpose of correcting the date of rank of the nominee.)

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. John S. Parke, Infantry, unassigned, to be colonel from April 4, 1913, vice Col. Samuel W. Dunning, Infantry, unassigned, detached from his proper command.

Capt. Lewis S. Sorley, Fourteenth Infantry, to be major from March 11, 1913, vice Maj. Benjamin C. Morse, Infantry, unassigned, promoted.

Capt. William M. Morrow, Fifth Infantry, to be major from March 15, 1913, vice Maj. Dwight E. Holley, Eleventh Infantry, retired from active service March 14, 1913.

First Lieut. Ward Dabney, Twenty-first Infantry, to be captain from March 16, 1913, vice Capt. Arthur Cranston, Sixth Infantry, resigned March 15, 1913.

First Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain from March 19, 1913, vice Capt. Wilson B. Burtt, Twentieth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps on that date.

First Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, Sixth Infantry, to be captain from April 3, 1913, vice Capt. Isaac A. Saxton, Twenty-sixth Infantry, retired from active service April 2, 1913.

First Lieut. William W. Taylor, jr., Twelfth Infantry, to be captain from April 5, 1913, vice Capt. Walter B. Elliott, Infantry, unassigned, retired from active service April 4, 1913.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Wyman, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from March 16, 1913, vice First Lieut. Ward Dabney, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward H. Teall, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from March 19, 1913, vice First Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John W. Lang, Ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 3, 1913, vice First Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George T. Everett, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 5, 1913, vice First Lieut. William W. Taylor, jr., Twelfth Infantry, promoted.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Richard Grady, a citizen of Maryland, to be a dental surgeon in the Navy for duty at the United States Naval Academy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 4th day of March, 1913, in accordance with a provision contained in an act of Congress approved on that date.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 14, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our heavenly Father, always present and ever ready to help those who seek Thy help, impart unto us plentifully of Thy grace, that with courage and fortitude we may live our convictions, according others the same right to think and act their convictions that we claim for ourselves; that with open minds and hearts we may give and take with perfect urbanity, and pass on to the larger life, in Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 10, 1913, was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

The SPEAKER. There are certain Members here who desire to be sworn in. If they will present themselves, the oath of office will be administered to them.

Mr. DANFORTH, Mr. NELSON, Mr. SUMNERS, and Mr. GRAY appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. WALLIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to present a paper, and ask unanimous consent to have it inserted in the Record.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to insert in the Record a paper which the Chair understands consists of certain tables touching the tariff question. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The tables referred to are as follows:

Tariff comparisons based on handbook issued by the Ways and Means Committee.

DYES.

	1896, Wilson bill.	1905, Dingley bill.	1910, Payne bill.	1912, Payne bill.	Under- wood bill.
Average rate.....per cent.	25	30	30	30	30
Imports.....	\$729,583	\$1,690,549	\$1,818,310	\$2,069,627	\$2,070,000

SINGLE YARNS OF JUTE NOT FINER THAN 5 LEA OR NUMBER.

	30	29.24	32.38	29.00	15
	\$41,408	\$50,026	\$233,915	\$74,257	\$82,500

SINGLE YARNS MADE OF JUTE FINER THAN 5 LEA OR NUMBER.

	30	35	35	35	25
	\$41,408	\$17,635	\$43,566	\$10,178	\$11,260

COTTON THREAD AND YARNS.

	37.85	34.20	32.18	31.54	19.29
	\$850,081	\$2,170,136	\$4,289,008	\$4,013,926	\$4,386,000

SINGLE YARNS MADE OF FLAX OR MIXTURE OF ANY OF THEM, NOT FINER THAN 8 LEA OR NUMBER.

	35	41.39	23.31	22.89	15
	\$455,695	\$205	\$75	\$342	\$380

SAME, FINER THAN 8 LEA OR NUMBER AND NOT FINER THAN 80 LEA OR NUMBER.

	40	40	40	25
	\$73,917	\$71,177	\$148,661	\$162,500

SAME, FINER THAN 80 LEA OR NUMBER.

	15	15	15	10
	\$21,464	\$60,820	\$51,951	\$70,000